The subsidy on fertilizers during 1992-93 and 1993-94 is of the order of Rs. 5800 crore and Rs. 4400 crore respectively. /

(b) The amount of total subsidies to all sectors was Rs. 22,436 crore in 1991-92 and Rs. 21,780 crore in 1992-93.

(C) Taking 10% of the value of output, the maximum subsidies to the farmers works out to Rs. 20310.1 crore during 1991-9? at current prices.

खाद्यान्न-उत्पादन के आधुनिकतम साधनों को अपनाया जाना

1578. **श्री राम नरेश यादव** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1993-94, 1994-95 के वर्षों के दौरान तथा आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन तथा उनकी उत्पादकता के मामले में आधुनिकतम साधनों को अपनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा लिए गए निर्णयों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सन् 1997 के अंत तक खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन तथा उनकी उत्पादकता के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के पश्चात् निर्यात में वृद्धि होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होने की संभावना है।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) चावल, मोटे अनाज, गेहूं और दलहन के विकास से संबंधित थ्रस्ट कार्यक्रमों को जारी रखे जाने का प्रस्ताव है। तथापि, 1994-95 से चावल, गेहूं और मोटे अनाज से संबंधित विकास कार्यक्रमों में संशोधन करके उन्हें चुनिन्दा राज्यों में विशिष्ट फसल पद्धति वाले क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है। खाद्यान्न फसलों के विकास के लिए किस्मों के प्रतिस्थापन और उच्च पैदावार क्षमता वाले उन्नत जर्मप्लाज्म के प्रचार प्रसार जैसी उन्नत फसल उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रचार प्रसार और उसे अपनाने, कार्बनिक पदार्थों के अधिक उपयोग, किसानों के खेतों में उपलब्ध संसाधनों में सुधार करने नवीनतम फसल उत्पादन तौद्योगिकी के प्रभावी अन्तरण के लिए फील्ड प्रदर्शनों तथा किसानों के प्रशिक्षण आदि पर जोर दिया जाता रहेगा।

(ख) एवं (ग) जी, हां। आने वाले वर्षों में खाद्यान्न के निर्यात को बढ़ाने की संभावनाएं हैं। तथापि, यह सब कुल हासिल उत्पादन, घरेलू आवश्यकताओं, प्रचलित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों आदि पर निर्भर होगा। विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन मात्रा तथा निर्यात की गई जिन्सों और उनके मूल्यों पर निर्भर करेगा।

Extensive Strain on Agricultural Land

1579. SHRI S.K.T.RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that still 70 per cen of the Indian population is engaged in agriculture leading to tremendous strain of labour on agricultural land in India;

(b) if so, what effective measures have been taken by Government to ease this thrust on agricultural land;

(c) whether it is also a fact that unending fragmentations of agricultural holdings cause agriculture an unviable occupation;

(b) if so, whether Government would come forward to alter the existing laws concerning land ceiling; and

(e) how many joint farming cooperatives have so far been registered in India, and how many of them are functioning and profit making ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) About *65* per cent of the total workers were engaged in agriculture as cultivators or agricultural labourers in 1991.

(b) The draft Agriculture Policy Resolution placed in Parliament on 14-5-93, aims at accelerating' alround development and

economic viability of agriculture. It seeks to dovetail the agricultural development and research programmes to meet the challenges in Indian agriculture and addresses to the problems of under-employment, unemployment and malnutrition by generating activities through diversification of agriculture and promotion of agro-based industries.

(c) and (d) The fragmented agricultural holdings stand in the way of rationalisation of agriculture and adequate investment of capital and inputs. There are provisions in the laws of several States for prevention of fragmentation of holding. There is no proposal at present to make any changes in the existing aws on land ceiling.

(e) There are 5296 joint farming societies (as on 30-6-1986) out of which 2152 societies are dormant and 522 societies are in profit.

Shortage of Feed and Fodder for Livestock and Poultry

1580. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a major shortage of feed and fodder for the country's .ivestock and poultry;

(b) if so, what are the deficiency rates for dry fodder, green fodder and concentrates;

(c) whether Government consider this as a critical situation; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to contain this predicament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRT ARVIND NETAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various estimates made in this respect are as under :

1. The Committee on Livestock Feed & Fodder, Ministry of Agriculture estimated in 1974 the shortage of dry fodder, green fodder and con. centrates for projected population for 1978-79 as 52.94, 126 56 and 6.13 million tonnes respectively.
2. On the basis of average rate of feeding for different categories of livestock, the National Commission on Agriculture estimated in 1973 for projected livestock population in 2000, shortage of dry fodder, green fodder and concentrates as 16.20, 19.80 and 5.75 million tonnes respectively.
3. The Committee on Fodder and Grasses constituted by National Wasteland Development Board estimated during 1985 shortage of dry fodder and green fodder as 339 and 682 million tonnes respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Various steps taken by the Government include :

1. To organise seed production programme, demonstration programmes of improved fodder varieties and education of the farmers by organising short duration training programmes at the seven Regional Stations for Forage Production & Demonstration established in different parts of the country.
2. To organise seed production programme of newly developed varieties of fodder crops at the Central Fodder Seed Production Farm, Hes-serghatta so that quality seed could be made available to the farmers for harvesting maximum fodder from their plots.
3. To continue distribution of seeds of latest varieties of fodder crops suitable to different agroclimatic zones under Central Minikit Programme to enable the beneficiaries to grow the same in their land which would convince them in adopting the latest varieties for harvesting maximum fodder yield.
4. Central Govt.'s assistance to the State Govts. is being provided to strengthen their fodder seed farms for production of foundation and certified seed of suitable varieties of fodder crops to improve the availability of quality seeds for the use of farmers.